

VALUE OF THE STATES.

Utah, including the improvements made by the Mormons, is worth \$24,775,379.

The Dakotas were rated in the eleventh census as having a wealth of \$20,511,530.

WEST VIRGINIA's wealth, mostly in real estate and mines, is valued at \$146,991,688.

INDIANA is a very rich state, its property of all kinds reaching a total of \$737,815,131.

The Lone Star state of Texas has in its enormous territory a wealth of \$320,364,515.

The state of Alabama, including cotton fields and iron mines, is worth \$122,807,298.

The state of Iowa, including its farm land and manufacturing, is worth \$399,671,351.

NEW JERSEY is by no means poor. Its real and personal property is valued at \$702,318,201.

The wealth of Wisconsin of all kinds, including the pine forests, amounts to \$406,303,185.

The state of Kentucky, including blue grass land, blooded horses and tobacco, is worth \$370,743,384.

The state of Illinois is one of the wealthiest of the western states, its valuation reaching \$786,616,394.

The three sections of Tennessee—east, west and middle—are valued by the assessor at \$228,154,432.

NORTH CAROLINA, although a large part of its territory is uncultivated land, has a valuation of \$156,100,202.

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

When the last census was taken there were 303,946 acres planted in peanuts producing 5,585,143 bushels.

The number of acres planted in cotton in 1889 was 20,175,270; the number of bales raised in that year was 7,472,511.

According to the eleventh census, there were sown in 1889 25,054 acres of hemp, which produced 11,511 tons of fiber.

KENTUCKY is the largest hemp-growing state, having 25,408 acres planted in this staple, which produced 10,799 tons.

In 1889 995,301 acres of our country land were planted in tobacco, and in that same year 488,256,646 pounds were raised.

In ancient times prisoners were subjected to the most cruel tortures and terrible forms of death. The monuments and records of Nebuchadnezzar tell with great nation how many thousands of his enemies he beheaded, impaled and flayed alive.

BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE, who is ninety years of age, will soon publish two thick octavo volumes on Victor Cousin's philosophy. The celebrated translator of Aristotle is out of court every morning at five.

MONT BLANC is the highest peak in Europe.

Tired Women

Nervous, weak and all worn out—will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier. Prominently in the public eye to-day. It is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills

are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. HIGHEST AWARDS from the Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the many imitations of the label and wrapper, consumers should make sure the name, Walter Baker & Co. is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills for 25c a box. Book FREE at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is a fine powder and packed in a can with a tin of soap. The contents are always ready for use. Will make the stove shine, and keep it so for 30 days without repainting. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, discolored sinks, closets, washing bottles, paint brushes, etc. Write to Geo. Agents, PHILA., Pa.

LEWIS' 98% LYE POWDER AND FERTILIZER. The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it is a fine powder and packed in a can with a tin of soap. The contents are always ready for use. Will make the stove shine, and keep it so for 30 days without repainting. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, discolored sinks, closets, washing bottles, paint brushes, etc. Write to Geo. Agents, PHILA., Pa.

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WHITE HOUSE EXTENSION.

Able Advocated and Planned by the Late Mrs. Harrison.

How the Executive Mansion Would Look To-Day If Her Ideas Had Been Carried Out by Congress.

(Special Washington Letter.)

If the white house is to continue to be the home and also the public office of the president it must be remodeled, and the sooner the better. The living apartments of the presidential family are cramped and inadequate for the purpose, and the offices used by the president are wholly disproportionate to the need of the chief magistrate and to the convenience of the general public.

During the past fifty years many millions of dollars have been expended for the erection of buildings for the executive departments, but nothing has been done and not a dollar has been appropriated for the enlargement of the offices of the president whose duty it is to examine papers and give supervision to the work of all these departments. Moreover, with the growth of the country, the visitors who come here on official business to see the president have multiplied in numbers, and no increased accommodations have been made for them at the white house.

The one public reception hall is often thronged with distinguished men who stand crowding each other uncomfortably while they await their turn to get beyond the door of the little room in which the president is vainly striving to make headway with affairs. There is not sufficient room for his clerks and assistants. The private secretary occupies a little room which is smaller and less worthy of the position than the first-class clerks occupy in the palatial executive departments. It is not creditable to the country that this con-

dition has been permitted to continue. The executive mansion must be enlarged, or else a new residence must be prepared for the president in some other locality, so that the entire white house may be given up to the transaction of public business and the proper reception of American citizens who come here in greater numbers every year.

Early in the year 1890, after experiencing the inconveniences here outlined, President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison endeavored to impress upon public men the necessity of public action in the matter, but nothing was done. Mrs. Harrison took great interest in the subject and talked to everybody having power and influence, urging her views with great persistence. On one occasion she secured an attentive listener and one who cheerfully coincided with her plans, but whose influence was circumscribed by his physical condition. One evening Secretary Blaine called to see the president on official business, and after that had been attended to, Mrs. Harrison, in a casual way, mentioned the difficulties which surrounded her. Mr. Blaine at once took a serious view of the situation and spoke quite earnestly of the difference which had so long been shown towards the executive in matters of official and personal accommodations. He said he saw no way out of the dilemma except the enlargement or extension of the present building in accordance with some plan in harmony with its architectural style. This agreed with Mrs. Harrison's views upon the subject, and the estimable lady explained her ideas with wonderful completeness and detail as to the style and arrangement of the proposed extension. The secretary of state also gave his views, which comprehended a wing or auxiliary building for the executive offices on the west, and a similar building for the hall of art on the east; the central historic structure to be rebuilt in the interior of durable materials, and to remain as the executive residence.

Greatly encouraged with this interview, Mrs. Harrison then conferred with the superintendent of public buildings, explaining in detail the plan which she entertained for the enlargement of the mansion. He heartily concurred in her views and endeavored to aid her in creating public sentiment in favor of the proposed plans for the extension and improvement of the building. Mrs. Harrison was so much in earnest that she departed from her customary rule of reticence, and, in conversation with a newspaper representative, upon the executive mansion and its needs for the official and domestic use of the president in the future, which subsequently took the form of a published interview, Mrs. Harrison spoke very fully on the subject, pointing out the absence of sufficient family apartments, the lack of privacy for the ladies of the president's family, want of household conveniences and inadequate accommodations for the comfort of the president's state hospitalities which the president is required to extend. She also gave her ideas of how the extensions should be made, and the uses to which they should be applied. This interview received wide publication and attracted

considerable attention of a feeling nature.

Later in the same year, in order to give permanent form to her ideas and desires, Mrs. Harrison secured the services of a skilled architect, Fred D. Owen, and he sketched with charcoal the design outlined by her. She called Col. Ernst, of the army, to the white house and explained her plan to him, and the colonel united with the architect in sketching complete plans. Then, from penciled interpretations of her expressions, giving geometric form with angles and curves and lights and shades, developing columns, colonnades, entablatures, facades and windows, as they fell in word pictures from the lips of Mrs. Harrison, the architect fashioned, ready for the builder, a home for the presidents of the future, which, while classic in style and republican in simplicity, would be without a rival in the world as an executive residence.

To the glory of the womanhood of the republic, it may also be said that the plan is the creation of a woman who adorned the high place of domestic and social honor in the executive mansion until she was called to that place where many mansions be, and where the weary are at rest.

The wife of President Harrison built and planned for a great American future. If she had lived, her dreams might have been realized. It is strange what events change and shape the destinies of nations and of people. In 1892, during the presidential campaign which resulted in the defeat of Gen. Harrison for reelection to the presidency, the Grand Army of the Republic held its annual encampment in Washington city. If Gen. Harrison could have mingled with those veterans, they might have gone hence, and with their balance of power, caused his reelection. At that time he was constantly at the bedside of his dying wife, and could not even give the old soldiers a public reception. He saw none of them. Ex-President Hayes was here, and marched up Pennsylvania avenue on foot with the old soldiers. It was intended that President Harrison should march beside him, leave the column at the white house, and there ascend the reviewing stand, where the old soldiers could see him and cheer him as they marched by. But he was at her bedside, and never left her until she had gone from him, and gone from earth forever. If he had been well then, and had lived, she might have seen her ideal white house built according to the plans which she had so carefully outlined.

In the early days of the republic the first occupant of the white house was President Adams. His brilliant wife found the apartments on the first floor not even plastered, and held her first reception in what is now the president's office on the second floor.

The British troops burned the white house in 1814, and for three years President and Mrs. James Monroe occupied rented buildings. When they returned to the white house it was in a very crude condition, still bearing some of the marks of the vandals and marauders called soldiers, who had desecrated it.

During the winter season of 1823-24 President Andrew Jackson abandoned all public receptions and state dinners because the mansion was too small and in every way inadequate to the demands of circumstances and conditions for such entertainments.

And yet we have the same unimproved white house for the use of our presidents and their families until this day. It is about time that something were done to change existing conditions. The plan of Mrs. Harrison is an excellent one and ought to be adopted unless something better can be devised by architectural experts. The present white house is getting to be a popular nuisance, both as a business office and as a residence for our presidents. It is dwarfed between the treasury and state department buildings. It is an architectural pity and a comparison with the capital building. It is as the house of a butler or hostess as compared with the homes and offices of the executive heads of other nations. It is discreditable to our people, and as soon as they become familiar with that fact their representatives will be required to take suitable action. The plan of the wife of President Harrison, as compared with the picture of the original white house, commands the consideration and respect of all who understand the situation and environments of the president and his family in the old mansion.

SMITH D. FRY.

Her Proper Niche.

Sidelights.—I'm going to get my mother-in-law a position.

Tickle.—What can she do?

Sidelights.—Well, I think she ought to make a good lion tamer.—Town Topics.

The Rolling Fassion.

Visitor.—What do you think, Miss Jennie? I dreamt last night that I saw you in your coffin.

Jennie.—You don't say so? What kind of a dress did I have on?—Tatmany Times.

Looked Like It.

Banks.—Did Toots tell you how he got home?

Tanks.—Said when his wife came to the door there were so many of her he began to be afraid he was leading a double life.—N. Y. World.

A Diplomatist.

He.—It means, my dear, that it is 16 to 1 that a woman wouldn't understand it if it were explained to her.—Detroit Free Press.

Justice.—What is the charge against this prisoner?

Officer.—Having an infernal machine in his possession, yer honor.

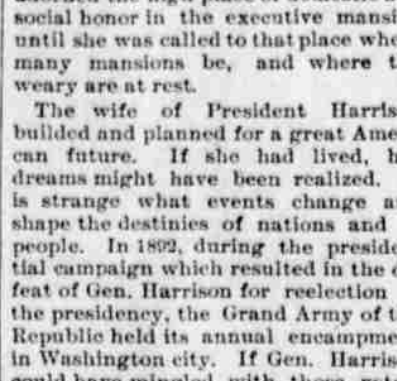
Justice.—An anarchist or bicyclist?—Brooklyn Life.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CHEAP WHEELBARROW.

It Can Be Made at Home on Wet Days or in the Evening.

Lay two pieces of white pine or hemlock boards side by side. With a pencil and piece of string draw a circle, using the crack between the boards for the center. Next saw out the circle with a compass saw. Having done this, repeat the operation, using the first for a pattern. The square hole should be sawed out before nailing the wheel together. Nail the four pieces together, taking pains to have the cracks cross each other. Make a square piece to fit the axle hole, securing it in place with wooden pins on either side of the wheel, as shown at No. 6 in cut. The handles may be made of almost any material at hand having sufficient strength, and consist merely of two straight strips, about 4½ feet in length, smoothed off at the ends to fit the hand. The body of the barrow is



A HOME-MADE WHEELBARROW.

made of barrel staves. In order that the staves may retain their original curve, thus giving the body its proper dish shape, blocks should be nailed to the handles having a gradual curve starting from the inside. Bore a hole in the wheel end of each handle and drive a large wire or wire nail through the hole into each end of the axle. A few blows of the hammer give it a pair of legs, and the barrow is complete. By the application of a little grease on the axles occasionally the barrow will be found to work more satisfactorily.—Rural New Yorker.

RAISING CALVES.

It Is What Every Wide-Awake Farmer Should Do.

Farmers who sell or ship their milk usually raise few calves, thinking it is cheaper to buy cows than it is to raise them. But are we apt to get as good cows? If a farmer sells cows it is his poorest ones he wants to dispose of. Whereas, we raise our own cows we raise the calves from our best cows, and by using a blooded bull we start a fair chance of improving our dairy herd. As to feeding calves, it is not necessary to feed them much milk. We have good success in feeding a porridge made of cornmeal, ground buckwheat, wheat bran and linseed meal, mixed and proportioned as follows: Four quarts corn meal, four quarts wheat bran, two quarts ground buckwheat, and about two handfuls of linseed meal. We begin using about one heaping tablespoonful for each calf, and make the porridge with water, add a pinch of salt and one quart of sweet milk. Increase the amount of grain as the calf grows older. Care should be taken not to get the calves too fat. When raising calves for cows they should be fed just enough to keep them growing and in good flesh, but not too fat. Calves kept fat while growing are not apt to make as good cows as those that are just kept in a good growing condition.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Teeth of the Colt.

In the colt the incisor and the first three molars on each jaw are always temporary and replaced by permanent teeth some time during the animal's life. The last three molars are always permanent and are never replaced. The first three molars appear as follows: The two middle incisors and the first three molars make their appearance before or some days after birth, the first laterals four or six weeks after birth, second laterals or corner teeth six or nine months after birth, the fourth molar (first permanent one) is cut at from ten to twelve months of age. At two and one-half years the middle incisors and the first and second molars are replaced. At the same time the fifth molar is cut. At three and one-half the first lateral incisors and the third molar are replaced. At four and one-half the corner teeth are replaced, and the sixth molar is cut. In case of a male the canine teeth are also replaced at four and one-half.

Clover Plants and Nitrogen.

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Dry, clean earth makes one of the very best materials that can be used in the nest boxes during the summer.

Lime will kill lice; it is a good disinfectant; it will purify the air; it will make the poultry house clean and free from vermin.

Oats stimulate without enervating or fattening. They form a good ration to reduce the fat of hens that are too fat to lay well.

Feather pulling is largely due to idleness. It is most liable to occur in active breeds that are kept confined and have little exercise.

The only hens that it will pay to keep through the winter are those that can be relied upon for winter layers or that are needed for breeders.

In raising poultry for market the profit lies in hatching early, pushing the chickens forward as much as possible and marketing them early.

There never was a time when careful selection failed to give good results, especially when extra attention is given to the selection of the male.

Feeding wheat has a tendency to produce a healthy growth, build up the muscular tissues and aid materially to cause the hens to lay plenty of rich eggs.

Turkeys do not bear confinement well, whether young or old. When shut up they soon mope and droop their wings and begin to fall off in condition.

Eggshells are good for the fowls, but they should be crushed very fine before feeding them. Otherwise you may introduce the egg-eating vice into the poultry yard.

GEISE cost very little if allowed the liberty of the fields, with access to a pond or stream. To attempt to make them profitable without these advantages will result in failure.

One great recommendation that the larger breeds of fowls have over the small ones is that the large ones have to stay where they are put, while the small ones go where they please.

Ducks never have the cholera, roup nor gapes; hawks will not touch them; they lay more eggs that will hatch better than hen eggs. With good feeding they can readily be made to weigh five pounds in ten weeks after hatching.—St. Louis Republic.

TESTING THE EGGS.

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This is a very important process. Contrary to what some people expect all eggs will not hatch. The percentage of a hatch is the number of chickens from the fertile eggs, not from the number of eggs placed in the machine. It occurs frequently that eggs are fertile but the germ is so weak that it will seldom live after the tenth day. Eggs should be tested on the fourth or fifth day, and again on the tenth day. Leghorn, Minorca and Houdan eggs can be tested satisfactorily 30 or 40 hours after placing them in the incubator, but Brahma and other dark-shelled eggs cannot be satisfactorily tested until the seventh day unless one is an expert and a very good egg-tester is used. A strong germ, says a writer, will show a small black spot with red veins radiating in all directions. Added eggs will show cloudy detached black spots floating in the egg without any veins attached. A red circular line will be found in stale eggs. The latter must be removed or foul odors will be the result. An unfertile egg is perfectly clear and will be nearly as good as fresh-laid eggs for cooking purposes. On the tenth or twelfth day the chick begins to move and the eggs become more and more clouded. On the eighteenth day the egg is entirely opaque except the small space called the air cell. The latter varies in size according to the larger or smaller amount of moisture used during incubation. By setting eggs under a hen at the same time as eggs are set in incubators, and comparing them every few days, an excellent idea can be obtained of the proper size of this air-cell.—Farmer's Voice.

HOUSE FOR POULTRY.

Arranged So as to Be Comfortable All the Year Round.

The poultry house shown has an underneath run, which serves to keep the hens cool in summer and warm in winter, as well as protecting them from sudden storms without the necessity of going into the roosting room. In summer the rear of the underneath portion may be of wire instead of boards, or left open, as required. This house is intended for a flock in confinement, but will answer also for hens on a range, and may be of any size desired, the object here being to give the design only. It will cost a little more than a house that is close to the ground, but its advantages will more than compensate for its cost. The upper portion is intended for roosting and laying, though in summer the hens may lay in boxes in the underneath portion.—Farm and Home.

Wheat Chaff on the Floors.

One of the best uses for wheat chaff is to use it on the floor of the poultry house. It may be three or four inches thick, and serves several purposes, the first being to keep the floor always dry and clean, and the next is that if a few millet seeds be scattered in the chaff, the hens will work and search industriously for the seeds. It is always fine, and is excellent for the manure heap when the floor is cleaned off. Where wheat is grown, the chaff is the cheapest substance that can be used, and in the winter it will serve to keep the fowls warm by shutting off drafts of cold air along the floor.—Farm and Fireside.

Fate of the Ranch Horses.

A western ranchman has recently sold some thousands of horses to be slaughtered and exported for food. The price paid was a trifle less than \$1 per head. This is regarded as the forerunner of that which will eventually prove to be the fate of the vast majority of the horses now running on the ranches of the west.

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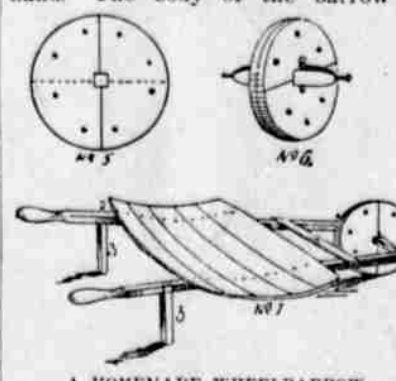
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TESTING THE EGGS.

Too Much Attention Cannot Be Paid to This Operation.

This is a very important process. Contrary to what some people expect all eggs will not hatch. The percentage of a hatch is the number of chickens from the fertile eggs, not from the number of eggs placed in the machine. It occurs frequently that eggs are fertile but the germ is so weak that it will seldom live after the tenth day. Eggs should be tested on the fourth or fifth day, and again on the tenth day. Leghorn, Minorca and Houdan eggs can be tested satisfactorily 30 or 40 hours after placing them in the incubator, but Brahma and other dark-shelled eggs cannot be satisfactorily tested until the seventh day unless one is an expert and a very good egg-tester is used. A strong germ, says a writer, will show a small black spot with red veins radiating in all directions. Added eggs will show cloudy detached black spots floating in the egg without any veins attached. A red circular line will be found in stale eggs. The latter must be removed or foul odors will be the result. An unfertile egg is perfectly clear and will be nearly as good as fresh-laid eggs for cooking purposes. On the tenth or twelfth day the chick begins to move and the eggs become more and more clouded. On the eighteenth day the egg is entirely opaque except the small space called the air cell. The latter varies in size according to the larger or smaller amount of moisture used during incubation. By setting eggs under a hen at the same time as eggs are set in incubators, and comparing them every few days, an excellent idea can be obtained of the proper size of this air-cell.—Farmer's Voice.

HOUSE FOR POULTRY.

Arranged So as to Be Comfortable All the Year Round.

The poultry house shown has an underneath run, which serves to keep the hens cool in summer and warm in winter, as well as protecting them from sudden storms without the necessity of going into the roosting room. In summer the rear of the underneath portion may be of wire instead of boards, or left open, as required. This